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tion (p. 356) seems hardly accurate. The proposition as to Assignment of After Acquired Property (p. 357) seems to be laid down somewhat too broadly.

The changes in this edition are not extensive. The book on the jurisdiction of Chancery has been recast and enlarged, and to that on Equitable Rights matter has been added relating to Married Women's and Infants' Property. The brevity of the time which has elapsed since the prior editions appeared shows the well-deserved popularity of the book.

A. W. S.

THE LAWYER IN LITERATURE. By John Marshall Gest. Boston: Boston Book Co. 1913. pp. xiv, 249.

The scope of this book is indicated by its table of contents, which includes essays on the law and lawyers of Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Scott and Balzac, on the writings of Coke, the influence of Biblical texts on English law, and on the historical method of studying the law, as illustrated by the law of Master and Servant. Most of the chapters have been published previously in law magazines, but they are well worth gathering in a book.

Though the law has always been said to be a jealous mistress, yet a certain flavor of literature has clung to it, and there will be cause for regret if this ceases to be true as the profession becomes more utilitarian in its aims and the work of its members more narrowly specialized.

Dean Wigmore contributes an interesting preface to Judge Gest's book, in which he sets forth the practical advantages to a lawyer of an acquaintance with literature. Doubtless there are practical advantages. If there were none other than to enable him to view in a better perspective faults, real or imaginary, of the law and lawyers, it would be much.

When we read the exhortation of Dick the Butcher to Jack Cade, "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers"; and discover the length of time that it took Lord Eldon to decide a suit in Chancery, and remember that, nevertheless, the law and lawyers have survived and improved, we are justified in hoping that they may survive a good while longer and make further improvement without a complete social upheaval to bring about these results.

But to those who care for it, literature is likely to be like beauty, its own excuse for being; and if this little book excites an interest in the books with which it deals, and with other books of great writers, it will serve a good purpose.

S. W.

REGULATION, VALUATION, AND DEPRECIATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. By Samuel S. Wyer. Columbus, Ohio: Sears & Simpson Co. 1913. pp. 313.

There is a good deal that is valuable in this rather unusual book upon the general subject of public-service regulation, and the form of the presentation is well designed to give the reader access to its contents. It is plain that the arrangement of the book has received much thought, and it is worked out in the careful way engineers have. Each chapter is carefully analyzed by a diagram prefacing it, and each paragraph is backed up by a reference to its source in the authorities. The reference data and the selected bibliography increase the value of the book as a reference work. The book is apparently designed to put the engineering profession in touch with the way the legal profession views these problems. But it should be of equal value in putting at the disposal of lawyers the methods used by engineers in reporting upon public utilities. We are undertaking to regulate all the doings of these public services by legal principles now-a-days. And the lawyer must, therefore, have an understanding of the technique of the businesses with which he is dealing, such as he may get in this hand-book for engineers.

B. W.